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CHICAGO AFFAIRS.

The Old Parties at a Loss for a Make-Believe Issue.

Republicans and Democrats Pointing their Fingers at Each Others' Idols, and Each Set in Turn, Repudiates Its Stand-by—Lumpty-lumpty-tum Republican Versus Mumpty-mumpty-mum Democratic Party—In the Meantime Rome is Burning, but the Workers are Waking up.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—The workingmen here are just at present being treated to about the finest exhibition of capitalistic politics that has ever been seen in the history of the city. Of course, there never has been any difference at heart between the two great capitalist parties, but up to the present time they have at least been able to find some point upon which they could both "agree to disagree," while the workingman was being skinned of his ballot. But it would seem as if their power of invention was weakening, and unless some brainy individual comes to the fore they will find themselves in the awful predicament of agreeing upon everything,—save who will do the actual skinning.

Were the situation not tragic it would be farcical. In the first place there was a cry from the Democratic side that the issue would be Anti-Allen Bill and "anti-Tannerism." The Republicans with beautiful ingenuity swore they "never did it," and if they did they were ashamed of it, and anyhow Tanner was not much of a Republican at the best. They further alleged that the issue was "Anti-Altgeldism" and proceeded to attack that much abused individual. The Democrats responded along the same lines as their Republicans by disowning Altgeld, and swearing that he never was much of a Democrat anyhow.

Hence up to the present time the Democrats have spent most of their time denying that Altgeld belonged to them and praying him to lie low while they told the people that Tanner was seeking whom he might devour, and that the "Allen Law would get 'em if they didn't look out.' The Republicans on their part have been telling Tanner what a fine thing it would be for him to take a good long vacation in some lonesome place and build up his health while they dragged out some of their old "Harper's Weekly" cartoons showing Altgeld with a torch in one hand and a club in the other going about breathing fire and brimstone on naughty workers who were not in the Republican sheep-fold.

Finally, Tanner proposed to "open the campaign." Fearing lest his deep and mystic sayings might prove too weighty for the common horde, or else in the hope that distance might lend enchantment, he sought the wilds of Golconda to pour forth in the midst of solitude the Delphic oracle that was to divide the Republican sheep from the Democratic goats.

There, in a town without a telegraph or a railroad, and so far removed from both that no reporter was able to be present when the speech was delivered, the principles upon which the people of this great State are supposed to be divided were announced. But even with all these precautions, and even after careful "editing" by the Republican managers before being submitted to the gaze of the uninitiated, still all that had been found out was, what everyone had heard so often before, that "Altgeld was a bad, bad man."

Altgeld attempted to come to the rescue and also delivered himself of a speech upon the issues of the campaign,—although I believe the Democrats deny that he actually "opened the campaign," but only sort of pried the lid up to see what was underneath. This second statesmanlike utterance was equally clear and decisive. He said to Tanner: "You are another."

There you were. The "campaign" was "opened," the "issues defined." But still the workers did not rally with their accustomed willingness. The labor fakirs were whipped into line. Some loose plums were thrown to them. One of their number, who had been removed, was "reinstated and vindicated." Still there was painfull lack of enthusiasm. The situation was getting desperate. Something MUST BE DONE.

Just as despair was beginning to grasp the politicians, and deadly fear was gaining ground that someone might catch on to the terrible truth that the fight had always been a sham, and go off and not vote for either party, a solution was found. Someone said cinematograph. A great tent was secured and preparations made to give the "Greatest Show on Earth." The other side caught on. They would give an excursion to Milwaukee on the Virginia. And so the game goes on.

The farce has become so broad that even the capitalistic organs realize its humor. The "Evening News," in an editorial of the 19th inst., under the head of "A Logical Campaign," gives vent to the following:

"It is by no means an accident that the Fall campaign in this part of the State starts off with vaudeville acts, topical songs, lake excursions and brass bands.

"On the contrary, these things are the typical expression of the campaign, just as pamphlets and speeches on the silver question were the typical expression of the contest of '96.

"Gov. Tanner, with characteristic genius for misaprehending the situation, made a long stump speech the other day; and after he had spoken two hours it was discovered that he had nothing whatever to say. A song and dance team with a few moving pictures would have been much more to the purpose.

"The two machines are engaged in a strife for the offices. That is all there is to it. Ask the Democratic Central Committee why its ticket should receive your suffrage and the Committee very logically performs a breakdown and sings: 'Ther'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night.' It has no other reason. Ask the Republican Committee why its nominees should be preferred and it opens a slide to project before you a cinematographic picture of some women doing washing, of some children playing in the sand, of a stream of bicyclers riding up a boulevard.

"In this campaign, as a matter of fact, the Republican party stands for the grand old principle of lumpty-lumpty-tum, while the Democratic party stands for the grand old principle of mumpty-mumpty-mum. There is no reason why song-and-dance men and a band should not do all the arguing on both sides."

To carry on this great "campaign of education" one of the parties has made out a schedule of the "assessments" required of each candidate. These vary in amounts from $7,500 for the county treasurer, an office naively said to be "worth at least $200,000 a year" to $150 for members of the Legislature. Incidentally it was decided at first to assess the candidates for assessor $15,000; but someone pointed out that it would be "giving the snap away" to assess an officer $15,000 who was only supposed to receive $3,000, so it was decided to make it $500 for publication and then "see" the candidates privately. Altogether the workers who produce the wealth of this city will pay about $125,000 for salary of the vaudeville actors belonging to this particular political troup.

But all this has a ghastly, tragic side more significant than its incongruous humor. After all it is the fiddling of a Nero while Rome burns or more nearly the "bread and circuses" of a later day, save that we have improved on Roman barbarity and omitted the bread. When one thinks that these scenes are being enacted in a city where ten per cent. of the population must yearly starve or eat the bread of charity,—where over half its population are housed in crowded tenements—that these farces are to be performed in "Little Hell," "Back of the Yards," "Goose Island" and all up and down the awful river wards of Chicago that dwellers there may be deceived, entertained, and led into following their masters to the shearing for another time, it is enough to make him cry out, "How long, Oh how long shall these things be!"

But many are waking to a sense of their duties and to a consciousness of their class wrongs, sufferings and opportunities. Never before in the history of the city has there been such an opportunity to show to the workers the shallowness of the subterfuges upon which they have been nominally divided and plucked.

The Socialists are not neglecting their opportunity. A far more effective agitation is being carried on than was ever dreamed of before. The city is being systematically covered by the speakers who are calling to the workers to unite with a party which is really at issue with their plunderers and there seems to be a general awakening of the class-conscious proletariat.

Thus there seems to be good ground for believing that these barbaric festivities are in the nature of a wake round the rotting corpse of capitalism and that the exploiter's bands are playing the funeral dirge of all exploitation.

A. M. SIMONS.

The Socialist attitude towards the old style trade unions may be exemplified by an incident of the war.

When the men of the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment arrived upon Cuban soil, they had come with the determination to fight the cruel Spaniards, who were so "oppressing the liberty-seeking Cubans."

But the moment the first volley was fired at Santiago, it was discovered that the old short-range Springfield rifles with their smoky powder were totally out-classed by the long-range Mauser guns and their smokeless power. All the bravery and fighting spirit of the Massachusetts boys was therefore offset by the modern weapons of the Spaniards, and the use of these out-classed weapons brought not only death and destruction to themselves but also to their comrades in arms—the Regulars. Hence the order was given that the Second should lie down in the grass, and the Regulars, who were equipped with smokeless powder, do the fighting.

This may illustrate the attitude of the Socialists towards the bona fide trades unionists in battle to-day.

The old style trades unionists, equipped with the old time weapons—the strike and the boycott—bring death and destruction not only to themselves, but to their comrades in arms as well, the moment a fight takes place between Capital and Labor. The capitalist class being equipped with the far-reaching legislative power and court injunctions is enabled to offset any amount of valor displayed by loyal trades unionists who mean to fight for principle.

Hence the Socialists urge these trades unionists to equip themselves with the modern, humane, smokeless powder bullet—the class-conscious ballot.

LICKED AGAIN

Kansas City, Mo., Comrades Uphold Their Rights.

MORE POLICE ATTEMPTS TO MUZZLE SOCIALISM.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20.—This Section has its experience to add to the record of police attempts to stem Socialist propaganda. Monday evening, a meeting was opened at 12th street and Highland avenue; there were about 75 people present, lined up against a building and in the street, and in no way causing any obstruction. Comrade O. M. Howard was the first speaker. He had been up but a few minutes when a policeman hove to before him and demanded: "What are you talking here for? Have you got a permit from the Mayor?" "No, I haven't; I don't need any." "Well, you'll have to quit talking here; go over to that vacant lot" (pointing across the street), "you can't talk here in the public street." But Howard preferred to assert his rights rather than violate the "sacredness of private property," and announced he was going to finish his speech. "No, you ain't. I put you under arrest for talking in the street without a permit." And he took Howard by the arm, and off the box on which he had been standing.

Comrade T. F. Croal immediately mounted the box, and told the assemblage that the officer's action was in violation of a constitutional right—whereupon he was put under arrest also, but "for obstructing the street."

Of course, when Howard was arrested the people crowded around him and the officer, causing an obstruction. The "guardian of the law" was, however, plainly rattled at Croal's declaration, and did not again mention the permit, though at first he said "I don't care a damn for the constitution; I have my orders." Just at this juncture Comrade Stripe, nominee for Congress, arrived. The situation was explained to him, and he immediately got up and declared he would speak in the street without a permit from the Mayor or any one else; if the policemen wanted to arrest him for so doing, he would like to see them do it. And the bluecoat did. By this time the crowd had doubled and jeered the officer, who, however, walked a few feet to the street railway with his prisoners—to board a cable car with them and quite a number of those who had witnessed the affair. While this little party was waiting for a car, Comrade B. F. Adams got on the box, said he was sorry for he could not make a speech, but proposed three cheers for the Socialist Labor party, which to the utter surprise of the comrades were given with a yell that shook the neighborhood and brought out still more people. The officer did not pay any attention to this.

Arrived at the Grand avenue station, over a mile away, the matter was explained to the officer in charge, but not one word was said about a permit—the charge being simply "obstructing the street." The dignitary tried to persuade the prisoners that no one had a right to stop in the street: "The street is only for passing on." But that kind of talk did not go. He was informed that we had a right to speak in the street and would exercise it. After a good deal of hemming and hawing on his part, he was made to understand that no permit would ever be asked, but that notice of all meetings would be given to the police and they could furnish protection if they wished, to prevent obstructions.

Then the whole party was allowed to go, and back they went to the meeting place, blue-coat and all, where the programme was carried out before a somewhat diminished crowd, in which the policeman was a respectful listener.

The "Time's" account of it this morning says the charge was "obstructing the street," but that a crowd of witnesses volunteered to prove it was not so. The "Journal" says: "The Socialists are indignant over what they term a case of police oppression * * * They held their meeting under a serious handicap. They claimed several speakers were arrested...." It is not clear why the "Journal" does not know the speakers were arrested. The "World" heads an article "Socialists Win," and gives the story substantially as detailed above, including the "permit" part of it, saying the Socialists "came off victorious."

It remains to be seen what the powers-that-be will want to do about their "permits."

FUTVOYE.

The English translation of Karl Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price 25 cents.

APPEAL

To Voters of Seventh Congr. District of Massachusetts.

JOSEPH F. MALLONEY, OF LYNN, FOR CONGRESS.

Fellow Citizens:—We recognize that private ownership by the capitalist class in the means of wealth production, i. e., large industrial establishments, machinery and natural resources, is the primary cause of the ever increasing poverty and misery for the working class, and the ever growing riches and enjoyments for the capitalist class.

Therefore, the main principle for which we stand is to make all the modern wealth producing forces and natural resources of the nation the united property of the whole people.

In consequence of private ownership by the capitalist class in the means of wealth production, the working class is compelled of necessity, in order to exist, to sell out its mental and physical powers to labor to the capitalist class, and accept in return only a very small part of the wealth which its labor alone produces, while the capitalist class thrives on the remaining wealth which it thus sponges from the working class.

Therefore there can be only Hostile Interests between the fleecing capitalist class and the fleeced working class; in consequence of which there exists a Class Struggle for life between the two classes which cannot be mended, but must be ended by the abolition of the capitalist class, and the complete emancipation of the working class from industrial slavery.

Therefore, any political party that claims to stand for the interests of both the capitalist class and the working class is a two-faced political party and a living lie. We challenge successful contradiction.

THE MIDDLE CLASS.

We recoguize as capital only that which is represented by the large industrial establishments, equipped with the newest and most improved machinery which enables its possessors to get the greatest productive results in the most economical manner, and underbid for patronage the small illusionist capitalists of the middle class who are consequently forced into bankruptcy, ruin and the army of wage-slaves.

We recognize that the out-of-date, dirt-barrell and swill-tub "capital," with which this middle class is struggling to keep its head above water, represents so much waste which it is possible for modern society to get along much better without than with. Consequently, this middle class is a stumbling block in the path of progress and civilization.

Therefore, we are opposed to any and all so-called "reform parties" or movements which aim at bolstering up and perpetuating the existence of the doomed middle class.

TRADES UNIONS.

We recognize that economic organizations of capital, i. e., boards of trades, manufacturers' associations, corporations, trusts, etc., work hand in glove with the political parties of capital.

Hence, we recognize that economic organizations of labor, which do not work hand in hand with an independent political party of labor, do not understand what is for their best interests.

Therefore, we fully endorse the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada as the only economic organization of labor in America that co-operates with an independent political party of the working class, the Socialist Labor party, for the liberation of the working class from the tyrannical rule of the capitalist class.

THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

We recognize that there are certain bogus, fake and sham Socialist papers such as "The Coming Chaos," "The Appeal to Nonsense," "The Social Debauchery" and "The Social Debsomaniac Hashtrap," which are doing their best to muddle and confuse the working class in regard to Socialism.

Therefore, we fully endorse THE PEOPLE, which is published at 184 William street, New York City, "The New Charter," published at 117 Turk street, San Francisco, "The Tocsin," published at 412 Northwestern Building, Minneapolis, Minn., as the only bona fide Socialist papers in this country published wholly in English.

THE WAR.

We recognize that the Spanish-American war was not carried on in "the cause of suffering humanity in Cuba," as falsely prtended by the present capitalist class government, as is manifest by the amount of "suffering humanity" at home, and further manifest by the starvation of American soldiers at the front; but was in reality conducted for the purpose of extending commerce, whereby new industries may be established in the newly conquered territory, and the inhabitants therof set to work at extremely low wages, resulting in a further lowering of wages everywhere; this enabling the capitalist class to still further exploit and rob the working class at home.

Therefore, we can see no good reason why the workers of any nation should allow themselves to be used as catspaws, by the monkeying capitalist class, to fly at the throats of the workers of any other nation. But, we believe that the workers of the world, who own nothing in the world, should unite throughout the world against their only foe, the capitalist class of the world, for the purpose of uplifting themselves to a higher plane of civilization, and placing the whole of society upon a more exalted edifice of morality, and effecting the solidarity of all the nations of the world under the banner of international peace and universal brotherhood. And that banner is the red flag of SOCIALISM.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

We recognize that the American flag stands for "one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." Consequently, we respect, honor and love the Stars and Stripes.

Therefore, we are opposed to all parties, excepting the Socialist Labor party, which stand for the division of the nation into two classes with industrial slavery and injustice for the masses.

THE STATE TICKET.

We fully endorse the State ticket of the Socialist Labor party of Massachusetts, which is as follows:

GEORGE R. PEARE, of Lynn, for Governor.

MICHAEL T. BERRY, of Haverhill, for Lieutenant-Governor.

J. F. STEVENS, of Boston, for Secretary of State.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY, of Boston, for State Treasurer.

C. E. SPELMAN, of Westfield, for Attorney-General.

JOHN BARBER, of Bedford, for State Auditor.

SEVENTH CONG. COMMITTEE.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

GOVERNMENT WAGE-SLAVES.

The Capitalist Class, In Shop and Covernment Is Cannibalic.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—The condition of the government employé at work on the Louisville Canal is subjected to, is near rivaling the horrid treatment of the Siberia mine prisoners of Russia. All laws of humanity and justice are laid aside. The workmen are treated like brutes by all the bosses, from Chief Engineer down to gang boss, Captain Casey, next to Chief Engineer in position. He is nothing short of a tyrant. Next to him comes Walking Boss ditto, who sees that Captain Casey's tyrannical orders are obeyed by the gang bosses.

The chain gang system was adopted minus the chains. The same system prevails among the convicts in the Southern States: Walking Boss gives orders to each Gang Boss to pick from his gang two strong and able-bodied men, and put one in the lead and the other in the rear of each gang, and those that can't keep pace send them to him for their discharge.

The work is mean and disagreeable. It takes an extraordinary man, physically, to stand the task. Nearly all of the Gang Bosses were brought here from the State of Tennessee, and are experienced railroad Section Bosses.

The lives of these "American freemen" are held cheap by the tyrants representing this capitalist, Republican-Democratic Government of ours in reconstructing the Louisville Canal. Most of the men at work on the canal have to eat their dinners under the K. J. trussel, as it is the only shady place here handy. The Government has provided very poor facilities to bring the men to and from work. Its a common occurrence to start the blasting of rocks before the men have got in safe quarters. Rocks of all sizes are hurled in all directions and dangerously near skiffs loaded down to the water edge with Government workingmen.

Verily it is a hell on earth; and in direct control too of our so-called people's Government. These conditions are applauded by the manufacturer, contractors, merchants, and labor employers of all descriptions. For instance: The Louisville Board of Trade, (a centre of Democratic and Republican labor robbers, a mongrel make-up of convict labor contractors and agents, child labor employers, sweat-shop proprietors, and up-to-date fleecers) entered a protest against the removal of Captain Warren, Chief Engineer on the Government works here. Their grounds for the protest was that Capt. Warren made such headway and progress in reconstructing the Louisville Canal, i. e., in destroying the health of the Louisville workingmen.

Why do they applaud such inhumanity to man? The "Why" is this: If the Government were to treat its employés as human beings it would have bad effects on the employés of the members of the Board of Trade. This mongrel Clique dominates both the Democratic and the Republican policy. Hence, the Government (their Government) must not treat its employés any better. Better treatment would be displeasing to the labor fleecers in this locality.

How true it is that the "pure and simple" labor fakirs is a help-mate of these people, they were invited to take part in the Labor Day parade as an advertising medium to display their convict, child and sweat-shop made goods. The labor fakirs are in desperate straits as to how to make a showing on Labor Day.

PRESS COMMITTEE.
Section Louisville, Ky., S. L. P.

ON TO 100,000!

Missouri Socialists Proclaim Their Principles.

The S. L. P. State Convention Announces its Confident Expectation of an Awakening Class-Consciousness Through the Lessons Taught by the War with Spain—The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance Acclaimed—Attitude, Tactics and Policy of National Organs Applauded.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17.—The following platform was adopted at the State convention held in this city, Aug. 14th:

We, the delegates of the Socialist Labor party of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled, re-affirm our allegiance to the principles set forth by the Socialist International Congress and the platform adopted by the National Convention of 1896.

We view with admiration the spirit with which the working people of this country offered their services and even their lives to secure for their Cuban brethren what they consider is freedom, but which is in reality but throwing off the yoke of the Spaniard for the thrall of International Capitalism.

We view with complacency the attitude of the ruling classes of this country and of Spain, in hurling the working people of these two countries together to fight their battles for them, With complacency, as we believe that with the growing intelligence and awakening class-consciousness of the working people of the world, will come the knowledge of the dignity of their own class and of their class mission, and never again will the toilers of the earth be so blind and misguided as to fight the battles of their exploiters; and with this knowledge will come the enlightenment which will enable them to meet their real foes upon the battlefield of civilization, the hustings, and there with the revolutionary Socialist ballot, lay them low for all time.

As we condemn the ruling class of Spain for its brutal treatment of the Spanish and Cuban workers, so do we condemn the ruling class of this country for misleading our workers into making cannon fouder of themselves, fighting the battles of Capitalism, and then allowing them to starve or beg on their return, as the report comes to us (August 25, 1898) from Montauk Point.

We also condemn the ruling class of this country for providing more comfortable quarters for the mules than for the men on the Manila transports, thus clearly manifesting less consideration for their voting cattle than for their mules.

We believe the time is rapidly approaching when the wage-workers the wide world over will recognize that the Working Class of all countries are their friends, and that the Capitalist Class of all countries are their foes, with the Capitalist Class of their own country at the head of the list.

We believe the proletariat of this country will soon understand that so long as the land and means of production and distribution are owned by an idle-vicious class—just so long will it be in the power of that class to mismanage industry and starve the industrious—just so long will the industrious be compelled to sell their labor power as so much merchandize—and just so long will the Class in power maintain a system that enables it to raid, rob and ride them.

Proletrians of America and of this State of Missouri—on to the ballot box, and free yourselves from wage-slavery by voting the Socialist Labor party ticket.

ON TRADE UNIONS.

As the Trade Unions "pure and simple" have proven to be impracticable and destructive to the labor movement; be it

RESOLVED, That this convention endorse the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as the only progressive trade and labor union in the United States.

ON THE PRESS.

RESOLVED, That we endorse the attitude, tactics and policy of our national party organs.

The Socialist is not opposed to the trust, he simply stands by, tally-sheet in hand, watching it dig its own private ownership grave, and urging it on in its humanitarian work.

The Socialist Commonwealth will inherit the fortunes of the trusts, then there will be a hot old time in town.

Among the campaign leaflets that the New York State Committee is about to issue will be Hanford's article on the War, recently in THE PEOPLE, and one containing four Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan dialogues. Both leaflets can be of use outside of New York State. They should be procured, and spread broadcast wherever a campaign is on.

The International Paper Trust is yet young, but what a rapacious appetite it does develope. At a paper mill in Bellows Falls, Vt., which is in the trust, the old superintendent was "fired," and a new one, up-to-date, put in. The machines were speeded up from a capacity of 340 feet per minute to 500 feet per minute, and the pay of workingmen was reduced from $1.75 per day to $1.40 per day.

THE PEOPLE.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1897	55,673

We hear the cry for bread, with plenty smiling all around,
Hill and valley in their bounty blush for man with fruitage crowned;
What a merry world it might be, opulent for all and aye,
With its lands that ask for labor, and its wealth that wastes away.
This world is full of beauty as other worlds above,
And, if we did our duty, it might be full of love.

MASSEY.

PICKETS UNDER FIRE.

East, West, North and South, the out-of-door propagandists of the party, the party's pickets, who are carrying the message of a gladder day into the ranks of the sorely tried proletariat of the land, are in a hand-to-hand conflict with the out-posts of the capitalist class.

In Oakland, Cal.; in Leadville, Colo.; in Kansas City, Mo.; in Malden, Revere and Boston, Mass;—in all these places the same experience is being made; in them all, under one pretext or another, the police of the capitalist class is busily at work seeking to browbeat the Socialist propagandists into silence, seeking to muzzle free speech, seeking to prevent enlightenment from reaching the masses; and the petty Courts, back of these policemen, are straining every nerve to aid this campaign of Ignorance.

And all this is natural.

The claim of freedom on the lips of the capitalist Government is a lie; its pretense of enlightenment is a swindle; its assumption of the rôle of defender of Law and Order is a farce; its warrant to lead civilization is usurpation. Born in crime, its every step a crime, every stone in the structure of its social system a felony—the capitalist Government has no resource other but the breach of all decorum to seek to prolong its existence. It has to batten on ignorance; and wise it is to seek and perpetuate that. That it had to come to that every Socialist knew; that it has come to that cheers every Socialist heart.

The war is on, nor will the Socialist be the first to cry: "Hold; enough!" He welcomes this evidence of the power of the movement that he pioneers; he hails with joy this sign of the weakness, of the hollowness of the foe he fights; and he falls to with redoubled energies.

To the saltwarts in front, to the men and women on the stump, to these pickets of the Social Revolution, the cheer of the party goes out. They are making history. And the dawn of the day can be seen when, with mighty swoop, the forces they are now gathering with pain and travail, under the fire of the enemy's out-posts, will come down with the resistless vigor of a glacier, sweep away all obstruction, uproot the capitalist system of brigandage, and rear a social structure where, material well-being being assured, no man need sink to the owl's level of blinking at the Light.

ROOSEVELT, A TYPE.

The light in which Mr. Theodore Roosevelt—Patriot Rough Rider, Law-Breaking President of Police Board, Reformer, Capitalist—was left in last week is a glamour that exposes, not him alone, not his class alone, not his special political party alone, but all that he, his class and both capitalist parties stand for.

Mr. Roosevelt was so roundly beaten in the political arena of this city thirteen years ago, that he abandoned all hope of political distinction—at least through the front door. He vanished from the surface; he became a cow-boy and a man-tracker, in which occupations in the West he spent his exhuberant spirit for violence and cruelty. Suddenly he turned up again in this city. What attracted him?

The "Reform" tidal wave of '94 had risen above the horizon. The putridity of the openly organized crime of the city—Tammany Hall—was being laid bare by the concealed organized crime of the city—New York's Capitalist Class. This was Roosevelt's new or second chance; like the carrion crow, he scented carrion and hied him hither.

Of course, Roosevelt was active during the campaign; "Reform" succeeded in cheating the working people that it was better material than Tammany; it triumphed. Roosevelt was not a candidate for election: he had not reacquired the confidence he lost in '86 of getting into office by the front door; but he got into office by the back door. The "Reform" Mayor Strong appointed him President of the Board of Police.

Once in the saddle, Roosevelt displayed all the qualities that had taken him to the wilds of the West: brutality, disregard of even the decent appearance of a public servant, and withal that visionary feature of weak minds, who imagine that a good thing never ends. He imagined he had a life-place: he considered "Reform," and therewith his special brand of legalized crime, in for all time; and he acted on that principle. "Reform" went down three years later. Among the biggest nails driven into its coffin were those driven by Roosevelt himself. The day after election he found himself virtually on the sidewalk of public office.

Then came a second revulsion. The first disappointment had sent him down to the cowboys, the second disappointment landed him into a subaltern office in Washington. Whatever expectation of future political opportunities for political rascality Roosevelt entertained, he expected nothing more from New York; if it was to come, it was to come from some other quarter. So firmly set was this belief, that when the New York assessors assessed him, he disclaimed residence in the New York State, claiming to be a resident of Washington, D. C. Not expecting anything more from New York, he was not going to pay taxes here; he joined the capitalist brigade of tax-dodgers.

Suddenly the war breaks out; Roosevelt rushes to the front; a judicious expenditure of money secures flaming notices of his "prowesses" in the front, backed by thrilling pictures—all of which, articles and pictures, were essentially the products of imaginative and venal brains. But the war fever took; Roosevelt became a hero; a boom was started for him for Governor of this State on the Republican ticket;—Roosevelt was willing.

Suddenly he is confronted with his tax-dodging affidavit. Having claimed residence in the D. C. only a year ago, he is not qualified for the Governorship of the State the very next year. It is unnecessary to follow or depict his and his follows' contortions, or the affectation of civic virtue on the part of his Democratic doubles at so heinous an offence as "tax-dodging."

It is enough to contemplate the disgraceful light into which Patriot-Capitalism is placed. Viewed at from what side one may choose,—whether from the side of "Law," or from the side of "Patriotism," or from the side of "Honor," Theodore Roosevelt's name, his individuality and his class stand up to the eyebrows in turpitude.

WELL DONE IN GERMANY.

The Socialist Labor party organization in Germany has just put an example of discipline that well deserves attention.

The murder of the Austrian Empress by an Anarchist gave occasion to Dr. Luetgenau, editor of a party paper in Dortmund, to express sentiments unbecoming a civilized man. He recommended the application of the whipping-post to Anarchist criminals. While such views in no way affect the established principles and policy of the party in Germany, they, nevertheless, are of such a character as to affect the party's standing. The National Executive Committee of our comrades in Germany took the matter in hand. It openly reprimanded the Dortmund Socialist editor, and demanded of him that he publish the same in his paper. Dr. Luetgenau, not sharing the collective opinion of the party as expressed by its N. E. C., promptly resigned his place.

The picture here presented is admirable.

On the one hand, the N. E. C., having the party's dignity in its keeping, promptly exercises its powers to place the party right; on the other hand, the offending editor himself, submits to superior authority with dignity: being of a different opinion, he does not rear on his hind legs declaring it his "right to think as he chooses" and so to express himself; but he withdraws, thereby rendering homage to fundamental principles of organization and of decency that it is foolish and improper to pretend to be the spokesman for an organization whose views one does not share.

Both the example given by the German N. E. C. and Dr. Luetgenau deserve applause.

No discipline, no organization; no sense of decency, no fitness for even membership in an organization; and, no organization, no results.

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INDIGNANT PROTEST

Of the Capitalist Police-Outraged Socialists of Malden, Mass.

The Malden Section, S. L. P., at business meeting assembled, Sept. 19, passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, That through the dense ignorance of the Malden Board of Aldermen, manifested upon the public stage in opposing the right of free speech, and through the rowdyism of Malden police officers, manifested before the public footlights in Central square in disturbing a peaceable assemblage of Malden citizens, we recognize the real power behind the scenes; namely, KING CAPITAL.

WHERAS, That George R. Peare, of Lynn, the Socialist Labor party candidate for Governor of this State, and Charles G. F. Claus, of Malden, Socialist Labor party candidate for Representative to the State Legislature, were arrested in Central square, Malden, Thursday evening, Sept. 15, ostensibly for "disturbing the peace," but in reality for exercising their constitutional rights of free speech;

WHEREAS, That when things have come to such a pass that honorable citizens and candidates for political offices, of a constantly growing political party, such as the Socialist Labor party, which has increased its voting strength in Massachusetts from a little over six hundred votes in 1892 to over six thousand votes in 1897, are forcibly prevented from giving free expression in the open air to their honest political convictions, grossly insulted and arrested by police officers, taken to a police station, roughly ordered to take off their hats before their arms have been fairly loosened, their pockets rifled, placed in separate cells and brought before a police court the next morning on the cowardly charge of "disturbing the peace," it is about time for the people of this country to realize that our boasted "American Liberty," "Political Independence" and "Sacred Right of Free Speech" are virtually dead.

RESOLVED, Therefore, that we brand these actions of the false representatives of the people, but the real representatives of the Capitalist Class, as tyrannical and un-American; and further

RESOLVED, That we carry our case for the right of free assemblage and free speech to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, for the purpose of ascertaining if there is any justice to be obtained in this so-called "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," but which is in reality the land of the capitalist knave and the miserable abode of the industrial wage-slave.

SECTION MALDEN, S. L. P.,
C. CLAUS, Organizer.

WORKERS TO WORKERS.

Class-Conscious Rockville, Conn., Millhands to their Fellow Wage-Slaves.

Fellow Workingmen of Rockville, Con.:—

On the 8th of next November, we workingmen will again have the right to decide at the ballot box "what persons the State and Town affairs shall be put in charge of."

We say advisedly "what persons," because it can only be a matter of indifference to the workingmen which of the two old parties is elected: the two are as like as two peas.

Republicans, like Democrats, look upon the workingmen on election day only as so much voting cattle, that have the right to vote, and nothing more.

The persons who are elected do, indeed, enact laws by the bushel in the interest of Capital, but not one for the benefit of the working class.

Although the laws are framed in the interest of the manufacturer, yet the Rockville manufacturers have their special by-laws. When a workman wishes to quit work in a mill, he must give two weeks' notice; if he does not, he is deprived of his wages, and can get no work in the other mills. On the other hand, the manufacturers never give notice to the workmen, but throw them out whenever they please.

Wage reductions and fines rain upon us, according to the whim of the manufacturer; punishments are inflicted at any time, whether the workman is to blame or not. The Rockville workingmen could sing quite a song of the sorrows and tribulations they have had to go through during the last five years. Often have they had to go four and six weeks without work; and, after one week or two of work, they have been laid off four and six weeks more.

The workers have lived all this time; but do not ask "How?" It has been a sad course of vegetating simply.

The manufacturers of this town administer all the city affairs; taxes are, of course, assessed in such manner that the small holders have to pay upon full values, while the manufacturers pay upon their mills and palatial residences only one-tenth their value.

You were cheated into the belief that, if you voted for McKinley, golden days would fall to your lot; that you would get plenty of work and high wages. You did vote for McKinley—and now you have to suffer with hunger, have less work, and get lower wages.

Then the war came along. You cried, Hurrah! And again you were humbugged with the promise that, after the war, we would all enjoy a veritable shower of gold. The war is over; and the shower did follow close upon its heels; but it was a shower, not of gold, but of more misery and sorrow for you.

And do you imagine it can ever be better under the present system? NEVER!

If you are satisfied with your present inhuman conditions, go on November 8 and throw away your votes, and turn yourselves again into voting cattle for your Democratic and Republican fleecers, who, with the aid of their two old parties will further reduce your wages, and oppress you still more.

If, however, you have a mind to be men and free Americans; if you desire to live as human beings, as you are entitled to; if you do not mean to give your children a prey to misery, go on November 8 and vote the Socialist Labor party ticket.

Vote for that party that stands for equal human rights, and that guarantees to the working class, which produces all wealth, a life worthy of a human being.

Be men; do not vote for the wage-slave-holding Republicans and Democrats!

Be men; vote for your own and the freedom of mankind.

By order of the Campaign Committee:

S. L. P. (American Branch)
of Rockville, Conn.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Paris, France, "Petite Republique," daily Socialist Labor party paper, enjoys now a daily circulation of over 100,000. Before the Dryfus scandal had begun, the paper's circulation was barely 40,000 a day. Since then, however, and owing to the brave stand taken in the matter by the party in France, relentlessly pursuing the conspiracy and driving the crime thereof home, the paper has leaped forward, as stated.

Thus does a bourgois-clerical conspiracy, having as its ultimate and main object the crushing of the Socialist movement, come crashing down upon the conspirators' own head, burying them in infamy, and promoting the growth, spread and vigor of that which it was meant to stem—SOCIALISM.

The Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic," organ of the Irish Socialist Republican party is grappling well with the various hydras of "Broadness," "Union of Classes," etc., as appears from this passage:

Our Home Rule leaders are now pretending to great indignation over the act of the Trades' Council in coquetting with Toryism, but it was themselves set the example.

They wanted a "union of classes," and behold, here it is. Representatives of the trades proposing to elect a representative of the moneyed and aristocratic class as Lord Mayor; a veritable "union of classes." Presto, the trick is done.

A broad platform, my friends—the one thing needed for Irish politics. How do you like it?

The Trades Council say they are tired of the trickery of politics. Well, so am I. But when I am tired of a game I don't rest myself by taking a hand in it. I get out.

We are not yet deprived of all choice except between a Home Ruler and a Unionist—the devil and the deep sea.

Which is the devil and which the deep sea I don't pretend to say. You pays your money and you takes your choice.

There is another alternative. Several of them in fact. The Socialist Republican party to which I belong aims at placing in every official position in the power of the Irish to bestow, a representative pledged to use the influence of that position in such a manner as to arouse the hatred of the people for our present governors.

Can the Trades' Council not find in Dublin a thorough-going republican and class-conscious worker, and run him for the Lord Mayoralty.

Commenting upon the police interferences with Socialist meetings in California on the ground of "obstructing the streets," while the Salvation Army shouters are left unmolested, the San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter" gives this correct explanation:

The Salvation Army parades the streets nightly, and holds meetings right at the very front of the city hall, where we shall be tried for attempting to exercise a similar privilege in the name of the Socialist Labor party. But there's a difference, you see. Though the Salvation Army makes more noise at a single meeting than the S. L. P. would make in a whole month full of meetings, yet there is nothing in the doctrines or methods of the former that in any way conflicts with the grab game of capitalism and competition. It is the function of the Salvation Army to teach the struggling poor contentment and patient submission to bad conditions over here, promising them therefor a reward over yonder. Capitalists have no objection to POST MORTEM comfort and happiness even for the workers.

The Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin" makes the following timely observation at this campaign time:

We Americans have been taught to glory in our equality before the law and in the fact that each of us has an equal share in directing the government he obeys. Who of us was not told in his school-boy days that if he would only be industrious and truthful and patriotic he had a good chance of becoming president of the United States. "The sovereignty of the American citizen" is a phrase that seems ever appropriate on Fourth of July and Labor Day celebrations.

This superstition of American equality has been very convenient for the masters, serving to blind the mass of the people to the fact that real equality does not and cannot exist so long as private property in the means of production prevails. They have thought that merely by voting they proved themselves free men. To-day they begin to realize that they are not free, and cannot become so except by voting right. And their dawning realization of this fact is already striking terror to the hearts of their masters.

The "Citizen" desires to warn the metal polishers and brassworkers to keep an eye on their official organ. Daly, the editor of the "Journal," who evidently has little use for a labor party which is based upon the class interests of the workers calls upon the New York locals in the last issue to prepare for the fall campaign "to punish your enemies and aid your friends regardless of party." That cry has a familiar ring. It has served every skate who has raised his slimy head in the American labor movement, and is a siren song that has lured thousands of unions to their doom. The metal polishers' officers will do well to call down Mr. Daly at once before dissension, born of capitalistic political juggling, destroys their organization. Let it be straight-out class-conscious labor politics or nothing.

It is to be hoped that the above warning from the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" does not come too late to be taken. More than one thing has recently been occurring to justify the impression that the Metal Polishers' organization may be saved a deal of trouble by the exercise, on the part of the rank and file, of quite some "calling down."

Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor songs:

1.—"The Workingmen's Marseilleise," arranged by H. Mohr.
2.—"Down with Slavery," words selected from Shelley; music by Platon Brounoff.
3.—"The Hand with the Hammer," by Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon Brounoff.
4.—"On the first of May," by Elizabeth Serber; music by Platon Brounoff.

Price, 10 cents per copy. Send your orders to:

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, New York City.

THE DUMB MASSES.

[From London "Justice," by John A. Randall.]

It would seem on a first glance that, at the present time, owing to the many channels open to publication, the working classes are enjoying the advantage of a free expression of opinion, and, in consequence, have at their command that powerful force known as "public opinion," this in the end being simply a "public will," or the power of giving practical effect to what they desire in legislation. Closer examination will dispel any such idea we may have formed, making it evident that the workers have no adequate means of giving public expression to their real sentiments; in fact, they can be described as "dumb." It is true numerous organs profess to speak for the Democracy, but these are written by men of the middle and ruling classes who, whatever may be their sympathies, have but little knowledge of the opinions they attempt to voice, as any working man can prove for himself by reading carefully what is misnamed the "Democratic Press." Beyond "Justice" there is not a single journal which has any claim to be called Democratic.

Moreover, I venture to assert, none other dare print a single genuine working class sentiment, and to this day none other has ever done so. If any have within the last few years, I shall be glad to have pointed out what the sentiment was, or where it can be found. In this challenge is not included mild protests against "phossy jaw," "lead poisoning," and "sweated shop assistants." These evils are crimes against humanity, and the middle class must show its disapproval, in order to turn aside the charge of criminality, which otherwise it must face. In its pursuit of an idiotic self-glorification the middle class will allow no spot to mar the outward purity of its grovelling god, respectability; hence its hypocritical protest before the nations against the horrors of its own industrial system. Does any sane man imagine that a genuine working class opinion on "phossy jaw" would be satisfied with a newspaper crusade, a few questions in Parliament, and a £24 fine? Not of this fibre is the toiler. "Eat grass," said the French noble when his laborers asked for bread. "Eat phosphorus," replies the modern capitalist when the match girl begs for work.

Apart from these occasional protests against the crimes of commerce, the Democratic Press is wholly middle-class. On all questions of literature, art, drama, social life, religion, politics—in short, on the sum of human activities it displays not a trace of Democratic sentiment. The eagle eye of the Democratic editor that pierces into the dark places of kings' palaces, and of the minds of Liberal politicians, yet fails to see some twenty millions of human beings, with all their various activities.

Certainly, we have lately had countesses, lords, barristers, and pale young curates writing novels and magazine articles devoted to the working classes; but all this is pure amateur work, showing no real grip of the facts, nor acquaintance with the toilers' mental outlook. Over the whole of this upper class speculation is the trail of the three-headed serpent—profit, interest, and rent; and through all is discerned the ridiculous conceit that the salvation of the worker will come from his adoption of middle class education, culture, and social practices. As a matter of fact, the masses only progress as they shun this accursed, wealth-ridden crew.

In spite, then, of a democratic Press, Radical parsons, Labor members, literary duchesses, and free speech, it might easily be shown by an exhaustive examination that the best and worst thought of the Democracy is still unexpressed. The question of the free publication of ideas is a very important one, and the problem of the hour is to create and find means of expressing the actual opinions of the working population, both men and women. This task is not so easy as it would appear, since it demands a clear knowledge of what that opinion is, and a power of giving it voice in language which can be grasped at once by the normal intelligence. To illustrate my meaning, let us go back in history, tracing the origin of great movements and we shall find that from Christ to Rosseau the founders have possessed the power of divining the secret thoughts of men, and giving them form in language, oftentimes with considerable literary grace. Rosseau's three words—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—expressed to a nicety the vague longings and hopes that were in the hearts of men. By so doing he gave the sentiments reality, and created a strong public opinion. Manifestly, then, the workers are in their present condition because they have not voiced their desires. Once let them formulate a public will, they need only whisper, and the middle class stronghold will crash down to its external ruin. The general opinion of the working class is undoubtedly strongly against capitalism, the factory system, and profit-mongering, but it is still vague, and only half realized within. Directly the man arises who can bring a definite form to this vagueness, the rule of Democracy is not a long way off. The man to accomplish this can only spring from amongst the toilers themselves. In social matters, as in the exact sciences, the truth is everywhere reached through experiment. If you desire a right knowledge of the worker's attitude, you must apply to the laborer and mechanic, not to elegant Fabians, drawing-room revolutionists, or five o'clock tea Anarchists. The opinions of the worker may seem rough and detestable, but it is expert testimony, and consequently of great value and force.

The dumb masses, therefore, will find voice when, and their consequent advance towards Socialism will be determined by the degree to which, their men with literary powers can find means of appealing to their own class, either by press or platform.

All organizers of the S. L. P. coming in contact with Swedish people are hereby notified that two leaflets (4 pages each), one containing our party platform and resolutions, together with a campaign agitation address to the workers, the other a chapter of "Merry England" headed "Socialismen," together with a poem, all in the Swedish language, can be had at the office of "Skand. Am. Arbetaren," 35-37 Frankfort street, New York City, at the following prices: 1,000, $1.50; 500, 80c.; 100, 20c.; 50, 12c.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Uncle Sam—Are you getting ready to vote the Socialist Labor party ticket; the workinman's ticket?

Brother Jonathan—The devil take the workingman!

U. S.—Hey, hey! What violent language is that!

B. J.—None too violent for those fellows. Such a lazy, shiftless, worthless, grumbling crew of never-do-weals as the workingmen are I never saw, and wish never to see.

B. J.—Well, that's coming it strong!

B. J.—By no means too strong! What do you imagine a set of those lazy, worthless, shiftless, never-do-weal workingmen, those fellows whose part you are always taking, what do you imagine they did to me the other day?

U. S. (smiling)—I hope, for their sakes, they did not try to eat you up; they would have caught the colic, or some other deadly gastric disease, seeing the canine rage you are in.

B. J. (his eyes shooting fire)—No; they did not try to eat me up; but they put me in a hole and came near killing me, the confounded lazy good-for-nothings.

U. S.—Now, stop fuming and tell me what it all is about.

B. J.—You know I got the contract to shovel off the snow from the streets—

U. S.—Yes, and make a big pile by it.

B. J.—Well, I advertised for men to do the work.

U. S.—I never imagined you were going to do the work yourself.

B. J.—I thought to myself: Here I'm reading in the papers about starvation among the workers, and I remembered all your gush about "willing hands," and so forth; here is a chance for those poor fellows to make a living. Thinking so, I put in an advertisement for 1,000 men. I think it was answered by 5,000. Fully that many turned up the next morning at the yards. I lined them up around me. They were all fawning upon me. They could have licked my hands, at least I thought so, for joy at a chance to earn something. Well, I told them: "Boys, here's your chance; I can't use all of you, I'm sorry; but I have 1,000 jobs to shovel snow; let all who want to go to work at 75 cents a day raise their right hands."

U. S.—And what happened next?

B. J.—Not a darned hand went up; instead of that they raised a howl of curses at me,—the thankless, lazy good-for-nothings!

U. S.—And then?

B. J.—"And then?"—And then you ought to have seen those fellows walk away, shaking their fists at me, and calling me names. There was a chance to turn an honest penny thrown away, and it was sleeting all the time, and those fellows would not work! What do you call that? Do you call that laziness, or what?

U. S.—Tell me, thou paragon of thrift, do YOU work for the pleasure of working, or for what work will bring?

B. J.—For what it will bring. That's all anyone works for.

U. S.—Let's go a step further; do you work for the money you get, or for the sake of the good things, the necessary things the money you earn will bring?

B. J.—Of course for what I can buy for the money I earn.

U. S.—What you work for is, then, in the first place, to live; next, that being assured, to enjoy life.

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Would you work for 75 cents a day?

B. J.—Guess not!

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—I could not have lived on that.

U. S.—And if anybody had called you a lazy, shiftless loon for not accepting work at that price——?

B. J.—I would have punched him in the nose.

U. S.—And that's just what you deserved at the hands of the men.

B. J.—What?!?!

U. S.—Just as I said! Those men were not anxious to work for the sake of keeping you in clover, and fat on your ribs; they did not wish to work for the purpose of dying faster, but for the purpose of living. Now, then, when you offer human beings, mind you, human beings, not polar bears, 75 cents a day to shovel snow, you simply offer them a means to die swiftly. Those 75 cents could not begin to buy cough-cures for the colds they would get at their work, let alone buy food and clothing to live. Those men are not loafers and shiftless fellows; what they are is sensible men, who, rather than die working for a contemptible capitalist skin-flint, like you, prefer dying and let you shift for yourself. And right they are! Now go and adorn some Republican or Democratic political platform as a sample of what they all stand for.

Socialist Literature.

"The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act. (Adapted from the German.) Price, 1 cent per copy; 1,000 copies, $8.
"Women in the Past, Present and Future," by August Bebel. 25c.
"The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels. 5c.
"The Proletariat," "The Class Struggle," "The Capitalist Class," "The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Carl Kautsky, adapted by Daniel De Leon. Each 5c.
"Capital," by Carl Marx. 4 parts. Each 30c. Cloth, $1.75.
"The Eighteenth Brumaire," by Carl Marx. 25c.
"What Means this Strike?" Address delivered by Daniel De Leon in New Bedford, Mass. 5c.
"Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon. 5 cents.
"Erin's Hope. The End and the Means," by James Connolly. 5c.
Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the S. L. P. 10c.
"Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Carl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10c.
"History of the Paris Commune," by Lissagaray. $3.00.
"History of the Paris Commune," by G. B. Benham. 25c.
Send your order to:

BLEEDIN' KANSAS.

"The roosters lay eggs
As big as beer kegs
'Way out in Kansas."

The above bit of negro minstrelsy is not bad when taken as an effort to convey the general impression of freakishness and abnormalness characterizing Kansas,—a condition reflected in the political world as the hideous abortion, the blindly sprawling, sickening moon-calf of Populism.

These things are, of course, based upon a correspondingly peculiar economic situation. Here, the middle class, driven out of the East like the Indian and the buffalo, are corralled in so large a mass and in such extremity as to offer the best posible chance for their study, to find out their actual "greatness" and "bulwarkness."—(W. J. B.)

In the midst of an enormous situation, over which broods already the shadow of a gigantic class conflict; squeezed in the lap of a colossal social mechanism he does not understand; brought up to the idea that the present order was eternal, yet seeing it roll up like a scroll; imbued with the rigid belief of the impossibility and absurdity of anything but individualism, yet seeing his gods all forsake him and his boat, in spite of his frantic efforts, driven swifter and swifter to the fearful brink of Niagara—in the face of this—made all the darker from his inability to see any adequate movement of construction arising from the ruins, because he cannot understand the only class from which alone it can come, the working class, whom he has heretofore helped to fleece and therefore looks down upon—in the face of this your "petit bourgois" gets "rattled," howls with despair and flounders in a fog of gloom,—pessimist, Populist. And "Every man for himself" becomes too frequently the "sauve qui peut" of dishonesty and most especially in politics.

Unfortunately, for a while this unwholesome fog of middle class pessimism had a demoralizing effect upon the workers, deepening their despair and making some of them, in their capitalist-caused ignorance and consequent tendency to blame the first-hand, the prey of the flannel-mouthed Anarchist, with his Jesuitical representations that the ballot had failed, we were "in the last ditch" and force must be resorted to, etc. Notice, by the way, how the Anarchist comes from middle class regions!—Kansas, Texas, etc., etc., and in Europe, Spain, Italy, etc. Note how the Anarchists in '96 supported the Bryan middle class movement, with its meaningless revolutionary phrases; also showing their hypocrisy by casting a ballot. Leaving aside their misguided dupes, the Anarchist is a defeated and enraged would-be Capitalist (both individualists), the yellow-dog middle class streak that puts sand in your sugar, beans in your coffee, and would renew his shattered fortunes by exploiting the misery and unripeness of the workers, under the hypocritical pretense of uncontrollable feeling for their present wrongs and a consuming desire "to do something now"—for the Anarchist. It is the old game of the bunco steerer. "You press the button, we do the rest."

Happily this thing is now of the past in Kansas. At one time it even led—as in Texas, where it is now dead—to secret organizations, with ritual and blood-curdling oath, etc., a copy of which I possess. To one of these organizations Mrs. Lease belonged, who publicly declared herself in Wichita: "I am an Anarchist." I see that the other day she assumed a new role, that of spiritualist lecurer. Anarchist, Populist, Spiritualist, "Free-Thinker," Prohibitionist, Single-Taxer, "Socialist," this whole assortment of microbes frequently wriggling in the same head. The capitalist (gold or silver bug—"bug" hits it, i. e., parasite) with his horde of sub-parasites, including frequently the above, reminds one of Swift's flea which

"Has smaller fleas that on him prey
And these have smaller still to bite 'em
And so proceed ad infinitum.

Hurry with that Socialist anti-toxine and burn 'em up, legs, noddle, belly, wings and whiskers.

Owing to such things as outlined above, "Pop" corruption and so forth, the workers remain neutral until in contact with the S. L. P. and even then are harder to bridge and make clear than in most Eastern places. So, when prior to reaching a town I heard it was full of "Socialism," I threw up my hands in anticipatory despair. I am glad to say, though, that our Kansas Sections are now getting down upon a much clearer basis and the coming year will witness much improvement in them. Along with this will possibly go the establishment of a Local Alliance or two this winter. Besides, the industrial development, advancing now very rapidly in places, as in Southeastern Kansas and Southwestern Missouri (the Pitsburgh-Joplin district, now the greatest zinc-mining country in the world; with great coal mines, etc.) and the turning of the farmer into a wage-worker is helping along. The few farmers who come in contact with our agitation take to it well, some of them being able already by anticipation to act as wage-workers.

As to the Kansas "petit bourgois" in politics. As he sinks in the economic struggle he naturally thinks the government ought to "do something" for him, and so "Pop" politicians (i. e., middle class in politics: Leedy, "Pop" governor, according to an admiring biographer "found he couldn't make a living on a farm and decided to go into politics") present an excuse for their existence by voicing this sentiment; hence, government-owned street railways, steam railways, etc. (to furnish lower rates, pay the taxes and raise the value of the property of the middle class); State stock yards (not for wage-workers who have no stock to sell); State fire and tornado insurance (not for workingmen, who own no homes, barns, etc.); "16 to 1," (government-coined) a money to pay off middle class debts with; the initiative and referendum (a la middle class labor-skinning Switzerland; also, good stock in trade of middle class political merchants).

Along with this choice collection of middle class demands, there is a demand for "public ownership of all monopolies," and this plank, we are assured, shows that the Pops really mean "real Socialism." "The Populist platform contains all the Socialism any sane and reasonable Socialist could ask for" (a leading lady Populist, Mrs. Annie Diggs, believes). "Socialism is the soul of Populism.... The Socialist who deserts Populism in Kansas today is either a fool or a knave." (In an editorial, addressed to the Kansas S. L. P., just after their State convention, when the danger of losing votes loomed up before the "Pops,"—appearing in the "Independence Populist," edited by State Senator Young, at whom J. A. Wayland occasionally throws bouquets). By the way, would you call this a case of "impugning the motives of those who happen not to agree with you?"—Hugh O. Pentecost, 1889; J. A. Wayland, 1898.

Saying nothing about the of course entire omission of the doctrine of the class struggle and any mention of the status or the treatment of workingmen under this "public ownership," we shall see that this "public ownership" plank, taken in connection with the various other demands, all rays emanating directly from a middle class focus, only emphasizes the middle class nature of the platform and shows the "Socialism" to be but a bait for gudgeons. This view is still further strengthened by the introduction of a few pitiful sops—indicating the presence of sop-throwers; still further by the fact that some of the Pop papers are assuring their readers that the plank does not include the mine, factory, store or farm; and yet further, by the unobtrusive order sent out by the Pop State Central Committee to their speakers not to dwell on the "Socialistic" feature of their platform, but to devote their efforts to booming the administration, an order they are practically all carefully obeying, from Leedy down, making as fine a splutter on their tax record, for example, as any gang of political hacks could possibly do.

Look at the platform a moment. In one breath they demand "public ownership"—"Socialism," they say—and in the next, what? "16 to 1," one of the desired effects of which, according to "Pop" speakers themselves, will be to make trusts impossible—trusts which even a beginner in Socialism knows we must first have as the piers upon which to rest the Co-operative Commonwealth. That is, the way to get a thing is to do all in your power not to get it; if you want to cross a river, first destroy the only bridge by which you can cross; if you want to walk, first chop your legs off. "16 to 1" is to stop the "falling of prices," to give "stability," and if that could be done—a proposition of jibbering ignorance—it would preserve the status quo, the relative holdings of large and small property holders would not be changed, and the collection of all property under and the merging of all title in essentially one private corporation, making it a single organism, prior to making it a public corporation, or Socialism, could not go on.

The theory that it is unnatural for prices to fall means that large tools with specialized labor cannot produce more per man than individually operated tools; that a large stone does not fall faster than a small one; that a high-power gun cannot pierce steel better than a pop-gun; that it is an illusion that there is any advantage in mass work as against unit work; that the fuzzy-wuzzy "Pop" can compete on equal terms against the gigantic mechanism and organism controlled by the big capitalist; in other words an individual can compete successfully against society.

This price theory means that there is no industrial evolution, society's natural condition is forever stationary, Chinese. What a ridiculous posture an ancient class takes before a modern, revolutionary situation. The talkee-talkee of the whole thing always reminds me of the discussions of the schoolmen of the Middle Ages, on how many million angels could stand on the point of a needle.

Some of these Pops know enough to know that they are talking nonsense, and are only foolin'. I'll tell you. The little labor skinner, when he wants government aid, like the big skinner when he wants government aid (a tariff, coinage, etc.) knows enough to know that he must have votes and that these must come from workingmen. Accordingly both adopt the same tactics, viz., manifest an overmastering desire to do "something now" for the masses. The sinking middle class, however, having nothing to offer to those voters who still believe in private ownership, must appeal to the more radical workers, those who are commencing to respond to the revolutionary situation, and make it appear that their demands are a step, "one thing at a time," towards the complete overthrow of the present system, when in reality they are but foolish efforts to clamp down more firmly the system of private ownership. A shower of radical phrases for unripe workingmen also helps to collect their growing anti-capitalist feeling and put it to middle class uses. As an actual fact, I know of hundreds of "Socialist" votes, otherwise ours, which will go to the "Pops" this fall because of the afore-mentioned "hand-out."

Well, we know that a stream cannot rise higher than its source, and that "Pops" in government could not treat the workers better than they do upon the farm and in the store, etc. And suppose we take a look at already existing "Pop" government ownership and see if the facts there coincide with this view? What do we find? Shameful sins of omission and commission. As to commission, THE PEOPLE has already recorded how the Marshall County (Kan.) "Pop" authorities flagrantly violated the 8-hour law, robbed the outraged workman of wages due him, and the "Pop" judge robbed him of his standing in court, on top of that the "Pop" State convention meeting soon after and endorsing the acts of ALL their officials. If we wanted striking evidence on these matters, all we would have to do would be to see how the "Pops" administer the penitentiary coal mine (a government mine). Besides the poor devils of convicts being cruelly exposed to danger and death in the mine, the coal they mine is—in spite of "Pop" promises and denials—put upon the market to displace the coal mined by other miners—a sort of "Pop" government "scab" institution, a "Pop" government club to reduce employment and wages with. I observe at the same time that the "Pops" at their last State convention carefully voted down a proposition to reduce their own salaries. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating" and I guess we don't worry any "Pop" pudding, even if we have to submit to pet names like "knave or fool" from "Christian" Socialists.

In order to further satisfy ourselves upon "Pop" government ownership, it will be in order to see what the "Pops" do toward using the government powers they possess to protect employés from capitalist tyranny. In this regard it looks as if the "Pops" were afraid their jobs would run out this fall: therefore "make hay while the sun shines." Therefore subserving to the corporations. Hence protection of labor would be fatal and so while corporations grind and hound their employés, the Pops like a Tammany policeman are afflicted with a convenient blindness and impotency. Whatever pretence is made towards protecting labor is only a demagogical and eleventh-hour effort.

Although they have had ample time and full powers with which to protect the workers against the railroad and mining corporations, these men are left exposed and are in as abject fear of the companies as in any other State in the Union (the miners, by the way, average 58 cents a day). Many men are afraid to attend our meetings. A striking fact is that sometimes I began an outdoor meeting with scarcely anybody in sight, but gradually a large audience of workingmen was gathered, many of whom had waited at various points in the neighborhood until a crowd was gathered and they could present the appearance of dropping around by accident. This in Kansas and Nebraska, both "Pop" States. Not only were workingmen afraid to attend our meetings in these "Socialistic" places, but the meetings were more subject to police interference than anywhere else. In Joplin, Mo. (near the Kansas border, a place with a "Socialistic" mayor and just "bilin'" with Socialism), a large Republican property holder and several free-silver politicians (who thankfully accept even small amounts of the gold standard also) kept egging at a policeman until, against his will, he informed me I couldn't speak outdoors there anymore. In Topeka (the capital of Kansas) the police were arresting me, but desisted upon my insisting first to know the charge and the crowd showing its emphatic displeasure. And so on. The workingmen absolutely left to the mercy of the capitalist. Illegal child labor and other abuses go on in the packing-houses at Kansas City, Kans., same as ever. And these are "Socialists," who did they do their duty, would put the law-breaking capitalists behind the bars in striped suits. "Coming our way?" Yes, like all the enemies of labor, coming IN our way and where the revolutionary hammer can crush them to pieces.

But your middle class politician not only does the will of the capitalist as against the workers, he also does the will of the capitalist as against the middle class. And it is only logical, that between two classes representing the principle of private ownership and both skinning the workers, the large should win. So when a large property holder asks for a rebate on his taxes, he gets it; but the small man does not. This principle was further demonstrated when Governor Leedy vetoed the maximum freight rate bill passed by the Kansas Legislature. This he did upon the ground that it was "unconstitutional," in the face of his belief expressed in public speech that when a legislature passes a bill it should be considered by the governor as constitutional and signed, any question as to its constitutionality to be passed upon by the courts. Leedy vetoes the bill in face of a furious tirade he makes upon the U. S. Supreme Court for declaring the Nebraska maximum freight rate law unconstitutional. That the railroads own Leedy is shown further by the statement of Breidenthal (a "Pop" State Bank Examiner) to one of our comrades that the railroads dictated the appointment of the Kansas commissioners in connection with the matter of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. You will observe also that Leedy rides enough on the railroads to eat up his whole salary as governor. He may not use a pass, but they do say he uses a "book." This blatherskite and rascal is "coming our way" so fast that he declares "Socialism is all a lot of rot." I should say his motto is: "One DOLLAR at a time or as many more as you can lay hands on." Do you wonder that the newspapers announced he would ride in the same carriage in the Labor Day parade with Stanley, the Republican candidate for governor, that they would speak from the same platform and both would leave out politics (and talk the same buncombe)? This man Leedy, with other shining "Pop-Socialists, I might remark "en passant" graced the platform from which Debs spoke in Topeka last winter.

Look at the doings of this gang. The "Pops," who, through their legislature, have laid upon us the same onerous requirements in order to get upon the official ballot as the Reps have fixed in other States (10,000 votes to be recognized as an official party) have issued orders—and the Kansas "Reps" likewise—that their people shall not sign our petition lists. This is "tolerance" and Socialistic practice for you! One of our comrades who tried to get signatures from some of the State House employés at Topeka, found—what?—that they were afraid to sign the list, because "the BOSS had told us not to."

Who was that boss?

G. C. Clement, "Pop" $2,500 a year Kansas Supreme Court Reporter, also "Social Democrat" and "Christian" Socialist ("Christ was the founder of Socialism, etc."—G. C. C.), a man who doesn't like the S. L. P. because Kansas Socialists must "obey a New York organization—"their's not to reason why.' I am not willing to make myself such a servile non-entity"—but is perfectly willing to make others such. One more demonstration that those who object to the alleged boss rule of the S. L. P. are howling because their own shameful bossism is threatened with overthrow. The old cry of "Stop thief." This same "broad and agrressive-Western Socialist," who believes "Kansas Socialists should get together," also says that our ticket is "only a scheme to beat Leedy"—Leedy, the corruptionist! Here's light upon "broadness," "motives," etc.

Another method of procedure of this gang was pointed out in a recent number of THE PEOPLE, where it was shown by "Watcher" that the "Pops" were simply using the Social Democracy as a "Pop" annex, a sort of adjustable, absorbing arrangement, to prevent the escape of the more radical element and hold them still to "Pop" uses. This Clemens is at the head of the "S. D." in Kansas and their principal and about only organisation, the one at Topeka, is composed, practically without exception, of Pop State House employés. The "S. D." by its "broadness" and absence of the doctrine of the "class struggle," easily allowed them to enter and control and by its demand for "immediate relief," à la colonies, kept the members out of politics. So Clemens, Bush ("Pop" Secretary of State), "S. D.'s" et al. kept it from putting up a separate ticket this fall and kicked like steers at ours. Hence Clemens' views, as follows in Topeka "News and Advocate" of January 12, 1898: "The utter unreasonableness of treating it as a class movement." "The S. D. believes who is not against us is for us and if he be coming our way but be not yet an adept, we do not drive him back, as does the national organ of the S. L. P." "The S. D. refuse to leave unheeded the cry of present misery. By co-operative colonies and otherwise it proposes to relieve existing distress of the people, many of whom must otherwise expire in misery long before there can be any Co-operative Commonwealth." Hence Clemens' stand at the Chicago "convention" against political action—"in his State the Populist party was gradually adopting the principles of Socialism and it would be folly to attempt to form a new party there." Sure, Mike!

Another "Pop" annex is the Kansas Commonwealth Club (why omit "Co-operative"), composed of women all of whom claim to be "Socialists" and are leading "Pops"—some being daughters, wives, etc., of the present Kansas State officers. Space will not permit me to speak any further of it now than to quote from one of its circulars: "A strictly non-partisan attitude will be preserved in the conduct of the Club lessons. Recrimination or offensive allusion to political parties will be deemed disloyalty to the spirit of this Club."

The desperation of the "Pops" as indicated by the foregoing is further shown by many of the rats leaving the ship and seeking refuge with the Republicans. Some take up an intermediate stand and rail at the present "Pop" officials, but Republican influence behind them suspected and sometimes known to exist. "Silver" is a corpse. As to the war, not a single "Pop" had the intelligence or the courage to expose its true nature. Some of them condemn the treatment of our soldiers, others endorse it. "Pop" Chief Doster made haste, upon some of his colleagues assailing the administration's treatment of the soldiers, to give it a fine whitewash. Connection? His son is a commissioned officer of the army (Socialistic calling), and the old man's attitude now may form the basis for future "favorable consideration." So altogether they present a beautiful snarling demoralized pack. Thank Heaven, they will not last much longer.

Old Whiskers, Peffer, is running for governor on the Prohibition ticket. "Prohibition" in Kansas, by the way, is a snorting farce and the Pops do not let it snort for nothing. This old "Socialistic" fraud Peffer, who believes the government should own the railroads because at present they are a "standing menace to the COMMERCIAL peace of the country," and who held at the time of the Homestead strike, "the boycott is an illegal interference with the RIGHTS of an employer" and "when arbitration fails, the military must be called in," finds a natural home in this Stadard Oil annex. Great on annexes.

All right, we'll get 'em all in their true colors, all capitalist annexes, and bray their fungus heads to powder with the same blow.

Nebraska presents the same phenomena as Kansas. Popocratic governor and legislature. The Pops are so thoroughly in the service of one railroad, at least, the B. & M., that its general manager has said: "We are perfectly satisfied with them." As a reward they all travel on passes and some of them make trips in Pullmans and special cars. One Rep paper says that no great harm was done by the Pops accepting passes: only they didn't like to see it in face of the "Pop' anti-election attitude that a pass is a bribe.

As a further result of Pops being owned by the corporations, you cannot find a more hounded set of workingmen anywhere than in Lincoln (the capital of Nebraska). I wonder why Bryan doesn't do something for them: he lives there; but then its the "great middle class who are the bulwark." Packing-house slaves at South Omaha suffer the same brutal exposure.

Allen, Pop Senator from Nebraska, has gone on record as saying "Socialism is a dream." He should have added: "If you expect to get it through the Demo-Pop party." What a cold beefy mug he has!

The Kansas City comrades tell me "Sammy" had to catch a train there also!

B. F. KEINARD.

Burlington, Ia., Sept. 19.

Socialist Pubications.

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. 5) cents per year. Weekly.

The New Charter, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. 50 cents per year. Weekly.

The Tocsin, 412 Northwestern Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 50 cents per year. Weekly.

GERMAN.

N. Y. Volkszeitung, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. Daily and Sunday. $6 and $2 per year respectively.

Vorwaerts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year. Weekly.

Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. $2 per year. Weekly.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

Arbejderen, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year. Weekly.

ITALIAN.

Il Proletario, 296 Market street, Paterson, N. J. $1 per year. Weekly.

SWEDISH.

Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year. Weekly.

POLISH.

Sila, 550 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. $1 per year. Weekly.

JEWISH.

Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year. Weekly.

HUNGARIAN.

Nepszava, 538 East Fifth street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year. Weekly.

BOHEMIAN.

Pravda, 414 E. 71st street, New York, N. Y. $2 per year, 50 cents a quarter. Weekly.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

TheTruth, 514 West Third street, Davenport, Ia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Hot Times in Boston.

To THE PEOPLE.—On Sunday, Sept. 18, the police on Boston Common gave orders that no Socialist literature should be sold nor none given away. During the conference between the officers and Comrade Goldstein a large crowd had gathered around and when it had ended, Goldstein said: "If you will all come to the Socialist stand, I will tell you what we have been talking about." The scene became dramatic. Holding THE PEOPLE above the crowd he said: "I cannot sell, nor am I allowed even to give to you this gospel of good news to the down-trodden American people. To all who have become aware that workmen are fast losing their liberties gained by centuries of noble endeavor, and to those who see in this prohibition of the spread of our literature that it is the policy of this capitalist government to shut off the avenues of education, I appeal for a subscription to this paper. If I cannot sell them to you, if I cannot give them to you, you may give to me your subscription and Uncle Sam will take to your door every week our official organ, THE PEOPLE. I will tell you that from the Atlantic to the Pacific men, noble men, are working to usher in the time when, with our rights to the capital of the country established, we may act like brothers and not like fiends for a mere existence."—Fifteen subscriptions were then taken on the spot.

Last Sunday (Sept. 25), Comrade Dyer was gathering signatures on the nomination papers, when he was stopped by the police. A parley was then held by Comrades Avery and Goldstein and the officer.

Goldstein—"You have, then, ordered us to stop getting signatures?"

Officer—"You don't call that Christian work, do you?"

Goldstein—"No; we are not a Christian organization; we are a political party, and gathering signatures is a part of our work."

Avery—"The permit is given not to an individual, but to our organization. We have gathered signatures since '91, and this is the first interference we have had."

Officer—"Let me see your permit?"

(He read it over carefully and then read the heading to the nomination paper.)

Avery—"There is no city ordinance under which you can legally stop us from getting signatures."

Officer—"Come with me to the Station telephone and hear what they say at headquarters."

Avery—"No; you give us your decision. If you say that we must stop, then we shall decide whether we will obey your orders or whether we will defy your orders. We know that you cannot with any just interpretation of the city ordinances stop this work."

The Sergeant began to see that he had no bluff game on hand; after some weak talk he concluded to wait until next week before making a conclusive statement.

The result of this parley was announced from the platform, the audience, which had grown steadily larger, were told that the officer who had given the order to stop getting signatures had to acknowledge that he did not know that it was against the law.

During the meeting, Goldstein got thirteen subscriptions for THE PEOPLE; add this number to the 15 which he got last week, and we have 28 new weekly readers of THE PEOPLE.

The collections give us three times as much money as usual.

When we take advantage of oppression it returns us great benefit. If capitalists will only "stamp out Socialism" hard enough, we shall surely have the Co-operative Commonwealth in our time.

M. M. A.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 26.

Compers Shown the Cold Shoulder in Omaha, but Consoles Himself with Money.

To THE PEOPLE.—For some time, not only the labor fakirs of this place, but the capitalist papers, heralded the news that "Mr. Gompers, of New York," they should have said "Samuel of Posen," the "Head of the Federation of Labor," was to be here to celebrate Labor Day. He came, the whole affair, that is to say his visit and celebration, can be summed up in these few lines:

The large hall was crowded with 41 persons; no more cared to go and hear Gompers; he received in payment for his "effort" $100, and besides, his hotel bill, in a $4 house, had to be footed. A.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 20.

St. Louis, Mo., Doings.

To THE PEOPLE.—To give a detailed account of what has happened in St. Louis since the readers of THE PEOPLE last heard from here, would require too much space. I will be brief.

To start with, our Section has had a house cleaning. Henry Gerhold was expelled from the party for defrauding the Section out of $1.40. With that he graduated into "broadness" and promptly thereupon his name appeared on a circular, sent out by an organization that wants to unite (?) all the "reform forces." The members of that reform movement would do well to keep their eyes on Mr. Gerhold, or it will be a case of "fakirs getting faked."

Some time ago, the Section called a meeting to organize the Jews. A few Jewish Anarchists tried to break up the meeting by interrupting Comrade Schwiete while he was speaking. Failing in that, they attacked Comrade Henry Knoble, who was in the chair; he told them to sit down; they refused to; and a private watchman stepped up to Comrade Knoble and placed him under arrest. The excitement was at its highest pitch, and the watchman fired five shots into the ceiling. When the case came up for trial, Comrade Knoble was fined $100. The Judge evidently took us for "pure and simplers," thinking we would pay the fine and say no more about it. Not so. The case was appealed to a higher Court, and our comrade was acquitted.

The Local Indians (labor fakirs) are still in the ring and are out for a political office, as the following will show:

The Mayor of this town, who is a Republican, framed an amendment to the City Charter, which was to be subject to the approval or disapproval of the voters. Mr. Harry Blackmore, a Democratic politician and ex-Labor Commissioner, who at the same time is President of the Central Trades and Labor Union, introduced a resolution before this body against the Charter amendment, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. At about the same time quite a different game was being played at a meeting of the Building Trades' Council. There, a Mr. Stienbess, who is the National Secretary and was one of the worthies who made application for a seat on McKinley's Industrial Commission, introduced a resolution in favor of the Charter amendments; and that was adopted. On Labor Day the "pure and simplers" had a parade, in which they flourished transparencies bearing the following inscriptions:

"The workingman of to-day is the millionaire of to-morrow."

"The Multi-Millionaire is the hardest of workers."

Our open air meetings are well attended. The agent for THE PEOPLE reports getting new subscribers every week. The same can be said about the "Vorwaerts."

On Labor Day, Comrade Fry spoke at Collinsville, Ill., to a very large crowd. For further information concerning Comrade Fry's speech, read the "Brauer Zeitung" of the 17th of this month, in which the editor is boiling over with wrath, because Comrade Fry gave the fakirs of the Brewery Workers' Union a raking over the coals. The shot had told.

On the 6th of Sept., Comarde Fry spoke before the members of the Upholsters' Union. Immediate results: five new subscribers for THE PEOPLE.

Unless all indications fail, Comrade De Leon, of New York, is to be lynched, if he ever comes to St. Louis. On the 17th, Comrade Poelling was addressing an open air meeting and distributed several copies of THE PEOPLE, when some individual in the audience, evidently a Strasser cigarmaker, shouted: "I know this PEOPLE I know the editor. He is a scab, a union wrecker, a scroundrel, and if he ever comes here, we will fix his clock." The crowd demanded an explanation, and after Comrade Poelling stated the attitude of the S. L. P. and its English national organ, THE PEOPLE, towards trade unionism, the disturber was hooted out of the crowd.

Comrade Keinard arrived here on the 24th of July, with very sore eyes, caused, as he claims, by looking for the "Social Democrats." It serves him right, he should not look for things that are so hard to find. He was otherwise in good condition and addressed three open air meetings, at which he made a good impression. As a result of his work throughout the State we have now two more Sections, one in Joplin and one in St. Joe, making six altogether.

Queer subjects have come up for debate at meetings of the Social Democratic party (?). Among the subjects was this: "How are we going to bring Socialism in Africa." One should think they would first try to establish it here in America. Another was: "How to make a Socialist out of the capitalist." Rumor has it that the following lectures are about to be delivered by that organization:

"How to establish a Clown America," by G. A. Hoehn and Miss Truelove.

"How to establish an American Socialist Movement," by A Russian Jew.

"How to be an Evolutionist without being a Revolutionist," or "How to try and fail to obtain a seat on McKinley's Industrial Commission," by A. Hepner.

"How to admit Anarchists to a Socialist Convention," by Mr. Bechtold.

"How to down the S. T. & L. A.," or "How to become a Fugitive from Justice," by Big-Heap.

"How the members of the S. L. P. and of the S. D. P. can be on friendly terms," by Mother Jones.

"How to plagiarize THE PEOPLE," by The Only Original Yawkup.

A paper by the name of "Review of Reforms" has made its appearance in this city. The paper is slush, a mere catch-penny. In this competitive age, we may expect any kind of fake paper to spring up, the only purpose of which is to divert the attention of the wage-worker from the real issue and give those who publish them a chance to make a living at the expense of the ignorant masses.

I might as well prepare the comrades for an impending calamity. This communication will probably be the last seen from the St. Louis S. L. P.; we are to be wiped off the face of the earth by that Grand Conglomeration of Contradictions, called for short the S. D. P.

UNCLE HENRY.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.

Activity in Kansas City, Mo.

To THE PEOPLE.—Jackson County and the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri have lifted the banner of the International Socialist Movement this year, and are now in the midst of the campaign. The larger part of the members are, of course, residents of Kansas City, but there is a Section at Higginsville, 60 miles from here in Lafayette County (which with Jackson County forms the Fifth District), and there are quite a number resident in the country.

In Jackson County nearly a full ticket was nominated, besides representatives in three Assembly Districts and two Justices of the Peace. Comrade William Henry Stripe, of Kansas City, is the nominee for Congress. He is one of the most earnest and best posted members of Section Kansas City, a good speaker and has also a deal of campaign experience, gathered in the "reform" movements of various kinds, of which, however, he saw the futility several years ago.

It is hoped a good advance will be shown over the 1,380 votes in the municipal campaign last Spring.

Meetings are held nightly in different parts of Kansas City, and as often as possible in the adjacent towns and country. An Educational Committee has the speakers in charge and has succeeded in developing several good talkers. This is a feature which will be maintained in the organizations hereabouts even after the campaign.

No platform was adopted either by Jackson County or the District, but the State and National platforms contain all the material we can use. Challenges issued to both the old parties have not as yet been answered, and in a day or so will be used against them. The party has the use of Comrade O. M. Howard's press, which is a great help.

Considerable amusement has been had over the attempts of the Populists to "fuse" with some party—it seems they are not particular. According to an interview in a daily paper they "don't endorse the platforms of any of these parties, it's offices we are after now." They cavorted around the Republican convention trying to have a candidate of their own choosing put on that ticket, in return for which they would support the same. This was refused, whereupon they nominated two S. L. P. candidates. The situation was made clear to them very quickly and they face the awful condition of going it alone. In the neighborhood State of Kansas, Populists and Republicans are at daggers drawn; here the Populists tender their support to the "wicket gold bugs." F.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 26.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

F. R. L., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The 16th A. D. will welcome the eight or ten S. L. P. speakers from Philadelphia on the Monday preceding election; let 'em come.

O. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—You will have to consult a lawyer.

H. D. McT., RICHMOND, VA.—The Letter Box answer to "Attentive Reader," New Haven, Conn., in last week's issue answered you in advance. As we told him then, we tell you now: Have a little patience; enjoy your soul in peace for a while. Last year, just at about this campaign time, a very similar thing happened. It then proceeded from the Anarchist-controlled German Typographia No. 7. It issued leaflet, claiming great love and respect for the S. L. P., and out of such love and respect it sailed into the party on account of the fakirism of its leaders having been stepped upon. The scheme was to aggravate the party into a row over the matter and hurt its campaign. We weren't aggravated worth a cent. We enjoyed our soul in peace, and, the campaign once over, we issued a broadside in answer that set the pack bowling. So now. Just wait. A whole lot of things are happening right along that will add to the zest of the "Seldenberg Spectre." After the campaign, it will come out in full panoply, rigged up to date, and will be correspondingly effective. This will be the last answer given on the subject before election day. Let all others take notice.

S. R., NEW YORK.—1st. There is only one English translation of Marx' "Capital."

2nd. The quotation, "Segui il tuo corso, e lascia dir la gente," in the preface you saw to "Capital," is not Latin, but Italian, and is taken from Dante. It may be rendered freely in English by paraphrasing a line of Byron's thus: "Pursue your undeterred career, regardless of what people may say."

3rd. The question of taxation is not disposed of with one word. Generally speaking, it is Labor that pays the taxes, because taxes are wealth, and Labor is the sole producer of all wealth. Nevertheless, the question of taxation, does not, except in aggravated cases, affect workingman's interests, because the wage of the worker—that part of the wealth he produces and that is returned to him to live or pine on—depends, not upon taxes but upon the price of the merchandise Labor in the Labor market. It is a safe proposition that the taxes are paid by the capitalist class out of that portion of the wealth produced by Labor but stolen from Labor's hands. This matter has been often dealt with in these columns; it will be dealt with again. In the meantime hunt up past numbers, and all the while hold fast to the cardinal law of wages. If you don't you will capsize into "Reforms" before you know it.

G. F., KANSAS CITY, MO.—So long as classes exist, a law has just such meaning, and not other, as the class, with power to enforce its interpretation, may choose to put upon it. Here in New York we are just now treated to an instructive spectacle on this subject. Capitalist patriot Roosevelt swore off his taxes in New York, claiming residence in Washington, D. C. Thereupon, one set of capitalists—lawyers, at that—whose interests are opposed to Roosevelt's running for Governor in this State, declare he is ineligible; while another set of capitalists—and lawyers, at that, too—declare with equal emphasis that he is eligible. Socialists need not apprehend any difficulty. If elected and in control of the political power, we shall take a hand at the interpreting of the law.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of Sept. 27, with H. Stahl in the chair. Absent, Wherry and Brown. The financial report for the week ending Sept. 24 showed: receipts, $121.05; expenditures, $127.27. A committee of the Polish Executive Committee called and requested that the National Committee aid them in the matter of removing the paper "Sila" by guaranteeing to Section Buffalo the payment of the debts of the paper, same to be paid by the Polish Executive Committee in monthly installments. Resolved, that while this can not be done, the secretary be instructed to write to Section Buffalo and recommend to them to let the Polish Executive Committee have the list of subscribers and books, thus enabling them to continue work, the Section to retain the rest of the property until debts have been paid.

The National Board of Appeals reports to have sustained the appeal of H. Savieka and others against their suspension by Section Buffalo, on the ground that the proceedings in the case were irregular.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with Section Detroit, Mich., and call their attention to the illegality of their action in the wholesale remission of dues.

RESOLVED, That in view of the numerous letters received by this Committee, inquiring about an alleged "true" presentation of the Seidenberg strike that has appeared, signed by officers and a member of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, it be recommended to the editor of THE PEOPLE that, after election, he publish a complete account of the "Seidenberg Spectre," together with all the documents and letters bearing on, and throwing light upon the same, including the communications of No. 90 to this N. E. C., and all these be published verbatim.

Charters were granted to new Sections in: Hentzdale, Pa.; Rock Island, Ill.; Medford, Mass.

L. A. MALKIEL,
Recording Secretary.

Illinois.

CHICAGO.—The Swedish Socialists of the S. L. P. wish to organize a Swedish Section or, if possible, Sections in Chicago. In order to do so, we want names and addresses of all Swedish Socialists who wish to join the S. L. P. We also want comrades who know the names and addresses of Swedish Socialists not party members in this country to send the names, etc., to A. Bergtsin, 226 N. Franklin street, or to R. A. Morris, 314 E. Indiana street, Chicago. To accomplish this organization, two meetings will be held: one on Sunday evening, October 2, at 8 p. m., at 1748 Diversy boulevard, near N. Clark street (Lake View); one at 58 Clybourn avenue, Sunday, October 9, at 4 p. m. Swedish Socialists, attend!

R. A. MORRIS,
Organizer, 24th Ward Branch of S. L. P.

Kansas.

The Crawford County Socialists have put up the following ticket:

Lewis Pansot, Clerk of District Court; W. F. Phelps, Superintendent of Public Institutions; James Bagnall, County Attorney; Chas. Linberger, Probate Judge; Ed. Smith, 23rd District; Joseph Champieux, 24th District; Ira Honseweart, Commissioner 3rd District.

Massachusetts.

To the Sections of Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 26, 1898.—Dear Comrades:—The State Committee has decided on the following plan of raising money for carrying on this State campaign. Sections will be allowed one-half of the money collected on subscription lists sent out by this Committee, and also one-half of money collected at meetings where the S. C. C. furnishes speakers at their expense. Herewith enclosed please find subscription list; please circulate.

Comrade M. M. Avery, of Boston, has been engaged to tour the State, this Committee paying her wages, travelling and hotel expenses. But please arrange for some comrade to entertain her, thus saving the party this part of the expenses. This S. C. C. will send Sections where Comrade Avery speaks on this tour free advertising, by the Section sending the Committee as early as possible the name of hall, etc. Comrade Avery will be furnished a supply of due stamps, of whom Sections can purchase to help defray her expenses, and she will also collect one-half of collections at her meetings. The S. C. C. are preparing to send speakers to all parts of the State on short notice on above conditions, one-half of collections.

L. D. USHER, Secretary, S. C. C.

Comrade Avery's campaign tour of Massachusetts: Sections please note and prepare.
Medford—Oct. 3.
Lynn—Oct. 4.
Lawrence—Oct. 5.
Haverhill—Oct. 6.
Fitchburg—Oct. 9.
North Adams—Oct. 10.
Adams—Oct. 11.
Pittsfield—Oct. 12.
Westfield—Oct. 13.
Springfield—Oct. 14.
Chicopee—Oct. 15.
Holyoke—Oct. 16.
Northhampton—Oct. 17.
Clinton—Oct. 18.
Dedham—Oct. 19.
Abbington—Oct. 20.
New Bedford—Oct. 21.
Fall River—Oct. 22.

LYNN.—The Lynn Section will hold its regular business meeting on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 2 p. m. All members are requested to attend as very important business is to come before the meeting.

NEW BEDFORD.—The Section acknowledges the receipt of $10 from Section Philadelphia as a donation to push our work in the State campaign.

SIMON F. LYNCH,
Secretary Campaign Committee.

New Jersey.

HOLYOKE has nominated these comrades for the election in November:

For Congress 1st District: Edward A. Buckland, of Holyoke.

For Senator 2nd Hampden District: Moritz E. Rutter, of Holyoke.

For Representative 7th Hampden District: Alexander N. Laporinte and Jacob Perkins.

Twenty-five dollars were voted for the State Committee.

We have held 16 out-door meetings during the summer and shall hereafter meet every Sunday afternoon, at Union Hall, Maple street, near Hampden street.

CONVENTION and Mass Meeting in Newark, N. J.—The members of Section Essex County are hereby notified that a convention to nominate candidates for Assembly and Freeholders, will be held at 76 Springfield avenue, on Saturday evening, Oct. 1. A mass meeting to ratify the nominations will be held at same address on Saturday evening, Oct 8. Matthew Maguire, candidate for Governor, and Henry Carless, candidate for Congress in the 6th District, will address the meeting. All comrades are expected to assist in making both convention and ratification meeting highly successful.

HUDSON COUNTY.—Party members and sympathizers who ride bicycles will please assemble at T. Simons, 170 Hudson boulevard, on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 1:30 p. m. sharp, for purpose of attending the re-union and picnic of the S. L. P. of New Jersey, to be held at Newark on above date, for the purpose of raising funds for the coming State campaign. Tickets are only 10 cents each.

PATERSON.—At the convention held at 809 Main street, Paterson, on Sept. 17, the following nominations were made:

Louis Maquert, for Congress.

C. Butterworth, Wm. McCullough, Rich. Berdan, Ulrich Fruch, for Assembly.

John Tully, for Coroner.

New York.

NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.—The attention of the Sections in the State of New York is called to the following provisions of the Election Law concerning nominations:

All nominations for Members of Congress, Senators and Justices of the Supreme Court in districts embracing more than one County must be filed with the Secretary of State BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 28 AND OCTOBER 8.

All other nominations (Assembly, County and City) must be filed with the respective County Clerks BETWEEN OCTOBER 3 AND OCTOBER 13.

Nomination certificates must be signed and acknowledged before a Notary Public by the chairman and secretary of the convention making the nomination.

Each certificate must designate a committee authorized to fill vacancies or make corrections, if necessary.

HUGO VOGT,
Secretary State Committee.

16th A. D., N. Y. CITY.—An Appeal to the Branches and Districts of the S. L. P.—Comrades: The 16th Assembly District in all its undertakings, such as running the campaign, has never appealed to the organizations of the S. L. P. or to the individual members of it. Our assistance, financial as well as moral, has been strictly confined to within the limits of our District. Sympathizers have helped to run our campaign, then aid during the campaign and on election day was of great value, but their financial contributions is what actually has helped to put this District in the position we now hold.

The expenses for last year's campaign in this District amounted to some $200, two-thirds of which sum came from our sympathizers; with this available sum we carried on a vigorous campaign and the result was very gratifying.

We polled two hunderd votes over that of last year for the head of the ticket, and eight hundred more for our Assembly candidate.

Now, Comrades, the members of the 16th Assembly District do not only wish to repeat what has been done last election, but we intend to go one better this year, and that is by electing our Assembly candidate, Daniel De Leon. To do this, we must at least (if not more) have the sum quoted above. We therefore have to appeal to you, comrades, not for personal contributions, or that your organization should give a direct contribution from its treasury, but we appeal to you to dispose of the 10 tickets enclosed, which are for our entertainment and ball, to be held on Saturday, Oct. 29, in Arlington Hall. The tickets are 15 cents each. If each organization in New York disposes of those ten tickets, we will have a successful affair; a successful ball means sufficient funds in our treasury to run the campaign, money enough to run the campaign means a victory on election day.

We hope, comrades, that this appeal will have weight with you and that you do your utmost to dispose of those tickets.

With Socialist greetings,

THE ARRANGEMENT COM.,
LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Secretary.

P. S.—All monies to be sent to the Secretary, 98 Avenue C.

SOCIALIST CLUB OF N. Y.—It is urgently requested of the members to come to the meeting of the Club this Monday, Oct. 3, 8:30 p. m., at 177 E. Broadway. Very important matters pertaining to the Club are to be transacted. The presence of every member at this meeting is of very much importance.

NEW YORK CITY.—The 34th and 35th Assembly Districts (Bronx Borough) hold a grand ratification meeting on Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, at Muller's Bronx Casino, 2904-2908 Third avenue, opposite 154th street. Daniel De Leon will deliver an address on the issues of the campaign. The nominees of the Districts are:

For Assembly—34th District, C. H. Christensen; 35th District, Joseph Wright.

For Senator 21st District—Chas. C. Crawford.

For Congress 16th District—John J. Kinneallcy.

14th A. D., N. Y.—The Socialist Labor party of the 14th Assembly District has established a Workingmen's Educational Club at 528 E. 11th street.

The opening exercises will be held on Sunday evening, Oct. 2, at 8 p. m. They will consist of a concert at which labor songs will be recited and addresses by Daniel De Leon and our candidate for the Assembly, James Hunter.

BROOKLYN LECTURES.—Every Sunday evening, at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street:

Sunday, Oct. 2—"Surplus—Value," H. Simpson.
Sunday, Oct. 9—"Progress and Misery," C. Hartzheim.
Sunday, Oct. 16—"The War—Before and After," Dr. C. L. Furman.
Sunday, Oct. 23—"Phrases Caused by the War," A. S. Brown.
Sunday, Oct. 30—"The Coming Election," Daniel De Leon.

Musical programme preceding and following each lecture.

GLOVERSVILLE.—We have nominated a full ticket last Friday.

For Congress—Tim E. Wilcox, of Gloversville.

For Member of Assembly—Fred. B. Stone, of Gloversville.

For Sheriff—John F. Weber, Town of Johnstown.

For District Attorney—F. W. Hurkans, of Johnstown.

For Commissioner of the Poor—L. G. Herkel, of Johnstown.

For Aldermen—1st Ward, Christ. Heubach, of Gloversville; 3rd Ward, B. Georgi, of Gloversville; 4th Ward, John Bonnacker, of Gloversville; 6th Ward, Frank Hauser, of Gloversville.

For Water Commissioners—R. Kunkel and Wm. Cook, of Gloversville.

For Constables—M. Sweeney and Wm. Rekemeyer.

ALBANY.—The Socialist Labor party of Albany held their county convention Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, and placed the following ticket in the field:

For Member of Congress—Jacob E. Alexander.

For Senator—Geo. H. Stevenson.

For Members of Assembly: 1st District, Otto Koons; 2nd District, Richard G. Coon; 3rd District, Geo. Dubois; 4th District, Theodore Aastrand.

For District Attorney—Henry Vitallos.

For County Clerk—Harry McCulloch.

For Coroner—John F. George.

BUFFALO.—At the next discussion meeting of the American Branch, S. L. P., at Labor Lyceum, 676 Genesee street, the subject is: "Some of the Usual Objections to Socialism." Everybody welcome. The meeting is on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 8 p. m. Watch this place next week for the announcements for the Hanford meetings in Buffalo.

ROCHESTER.—To the Members and Friends of the Socialist Labor party of Rochester:—It is an old and tried maxim of the Socialist Labor party to unceasingly agitate—at all times and in all places—for the principles of Socialism. Many Rochester comrades are not living up to this maxim, at least not to the degree we have a right to expect from true militant Socialists.

Hitherto, our comrades have, as election time drew near, displayed a more active interest in agitation work than at other times. In the present capaign, however, many of our comrades not only seem to be afflicted with a bad case of lethargy, but more than that, they seem to have agreed upon an armistice with the defenders of the existing social order. And yet it is a fact potent to all of us that negotiations for peace are incompatible and inconsistent with the rapidly developing industrial conditions, therfore peace is impossible.

Why, then, this lukewarmness of effort; this blighting apathy? Many of us may be dissatisfied—and justifiably so—with the amount of progress made here; but let us ask ourselves if each of us has done all in his power to advance the movement? In a great many cases our answer to this question would have to be an emphatic: No!

Do not imagine that by giving over the conduct of the movement into the hands of a few comrades, in whom we may have confidence, success will eventually come to us. This can never be. Everyone must take an active part in the work of our party, must assist, advise and intelligently criticise in all that may make for the advancement of Socialism. Why stand sulkingly aside when our common interests peremptorily demands our undivided effort.

If we are in dead earnest in our convictions, then let us not deny our party that assistance which it has a right to demand of us. Let us all work together in this campaign so that the results on election day may be a source of gratification and pleasure to our comrades throughout the land, and at the same time force the enemy to respect our might. Let us again attest our devotion to the common cause, by boldly entering the field for the emancipation of our class.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
Section Monroe County, S. L. P.

SYRACUSE.—Representative in the 27th Congressional District—Thomas Crimmins.

Senator—Henry Massett.

Loan Commissioners—Henry Harris and Charles Voss.

Members of Assembly—1st District, Elmer E. Harrison; 2nd District, John L. Franz; 3rd District, Gustav A. Strebel; 4th District, Dennison F. Gillson.

Pennsylvania.

State tour of J. Mahlon Barnes, Socialist nominee for Governor, so far as arranged. All Socialists in the localities named are expected to go to work at once and perfect arrangements to give Comrade Barnes the largest audiences possible. No dates can be changed.

Spring City and Royers Ford—Saturday, Oct. 1.
York—Monday, Oct. 3.
Columbia—Tuesday, Oct. 4.
Lancaster—Wednesday, Oct. 5.
Ephrata—Thursday, Oct. 6.
Reading—Friday, Oct. 7.
Allentown—Monday, Oct. 10.
Bethlehem—Tuesday, Oct. 11.
Quakertown—Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Perkasie—Thursday, Oct. 13.
Sellersville—Friday, Oct. 14.
Soudertown—Saturday, Oct. 15.
Shamokin—Monday, Oct. 17.
Shenandoah—Tuesday, Oct. 18.
Lattimer—Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 19.
Hazleton—Wednesday evening, Oct. 19.
Wilkesbarre—Thursday, Oct. 20.
Shenandoah—Friday, Oct. 21.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE.—All comrades of Section Providence are hereby notified that there will be a convention held on Wednesday, Oct. 12, in Textile Hall, Olneyville, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming election, and for any other business that may come up before the convention.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Texas

SAN ANTONIO.—The first S. L. P. convention for this State took place on Sept. 18, in this city. The State ticket nomination is:

For Governor—G. H. Royal.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Edmund Billinger.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

64 East Fourth Street, N. Y.

We call the attention of the comrades to a new leaflet just issued:

"The Class Struggle," by A. M. Simons, $1.50 per 1000.

A second edition of Daniel De Leon's "What means this Strike?" will be out in a few days; also a very handsome new edition of the "Communist Manifesto," by Marx and Engels.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms, $1.50 per thousand.

1.—"What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to Workingmen, by Henry Kuhn.
2.—"Socialism," by William Watkins.
3.—"Why American Workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire.
4.—"Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.
5.—"Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England."
6.—"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.
7.—"Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."
8.—"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America."
9.—"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party."
10.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish).
11.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

Receipt.

For the Italian Comerades has been received:

Previously aknowledged	$263,82
Sect. S. L. P. Passaic Co., N. J.	18.45
Total	$282,27

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer.
2.—Recording and corresponding secretary.
3.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.
6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.—Reading of minutes.
2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organizer
6.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.
8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of membres, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section.

7. Each section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as members at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn,
184 William street, New York City.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities(county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

Subscriptions for the "Workers' Republic," the Irish Socialist weekly paper, are received at the Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, New York City. Subscription price for one year, $1.50; for 6 months, 75 cents; single copies, 3 cents.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions in English, German and Polish (with platform)	50c. per 100
Constitution in Jewish (without platform)	40c. per 100
Due Cards	40c. per 100
Application Cards	40c. per 100
Emblem Buttons (stud or pin) per dozen	25c.
Metal emblem pins (gilt) per doz.	30c.

When ordering supplies, enclose the cash: it takes time to keep credit accounts, send out bills (perhaps a number of times before collection is made), and all this time, postage and effort may be employed to a better purpose.

The emblem buttons and the pins are not sent out on credit under any circumstances. They are sold by the N. Y. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit accounts of any kind.

Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN,
184 William street, New York, N. Y.

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Socialistischer Frauen-Verein,
Branch II, N. Y.
(Socialist Women's Ass'n, Br. 2, N. Y.)
A Grand Concert & Ball
WILL BE GIVEN ON
Saturday, October 1st,
IN THE
Bohemian National Hall,
321 E. 73rd St., N. Y. City.

The proceeds will be divided between the Election Fund of Greater New York, S. L. P., and The People Fund.

MRS. JOHANNA GREIE will deliver the Festival Speech.

All Assembly Districts and sympathizin Organizations and Societies are requested not to arrange any Festivities on the day mentioned. 354
THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

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H. B. SALISBURY, Attorney-at-Law.
Office for Consultation (Tuesday to Friday, 11 to 5) 50 Union Square, (offices of Workingmen's Co-operative Insurance Ass'n, etc.) New York.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meeting.

General Office, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance: 23 Duane St., Room 96, New York City. Gen. Secretary, WILLIAM L. BROWER. Fin. Sec'y-Treasurer, PATRICK MURPHY. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday Evening at 8 P. M. 353

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians' Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 89

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1), at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 89

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 231 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Vathauer's Hall, 1331 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. 273
Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 335 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall. Telephon Call: 1751 Spring street. 350

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 10 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krizan, Business agent. 351

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8½ o'clock at
231-233 E. 33d Street. 233

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 8 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 352

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10.30 o'clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158—160 3. Ave., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 84th—35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 126th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A.—Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M. 89

The Socialist Educational Society of Yorkville meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 86th St. This society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 346

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd avenue, Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
Reinhard Lachner, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.
Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1—8 o'clock P. M.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8—12 A. M and 1—5.30 P. M. 351

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For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers see "Vorwärts." 88

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